

Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the fee but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 20, 1867.

Hon. D. T. Patterson, U. S. S.

This distinguished gentleman, whose name heads for which he charged no compensation. vituperation and abuse by all the penny-a-liners of gret that with the returning reason of the country. the eyes of this Radical party, is that he has, with the characteristic honesty and zeal ever kept in view and as the governing motives of his public life, those een choren as the successor of Judge Patterson, Tennessee has had no more upright and able Senahave been indefatigable, to further the interests of

put aside to make room for those who pessess neither | ed the little sum of \$500. the disposition nor ability to do right. Truly we have fallen upon evil times.

councils.

men brick of sycophancy it challenges comparison. fees, which are "all in cash," are not being dis-As an argument against the reliability of the Free pensed by a copperhead State Government to cop-Frees, it is unanswerable. What are the facts? perhead lawyers. When the editor of the Free his political opponents admit his sincerity on this Judge Patterson is the smallest potate who was Press shall abandon his vocation as the mouth-piece question while they call him a fanatic. Col. D. has ever elected to the Senate from Tennessee. Before and eulogist of the Conservative lawyers who have been too consistent on this question, running through ever elected to the Senate from Tennessee. Before the Senate from Tennesse nerrow confines of the circuit in which he had tyred Unionists of East Tennessee for services they hood and amid great persecution, to be doubted as practised for something like twenty years. Through never rendered, the public will be more likely to the sincere, earnest friend of the oppromed. Below the personal influence of his father-in-law, President Johnson, and the force of party discipline, he dealing. was made Circuit Judge. Through the personal influence of his father-in-law he received a sufficient

except that accruing to him from his relationship to the President.

Divest Andrew Johnson of the patronage of the Executive office, and Judge Patterson would amount to no more than a wooden man. Before there was a railroad in East Tennessee, when eggs were three didn't realize enough from the practice of the law to rosy his hotel bills.

ling of the names of Hugh L. White, Felix Grundo you think of it?

We publish the article of the Free Press for the amusement of our Tennessee readers. There is and all, the best of luck.

Rebel Methodist Conference.

thrust at the Union Leagues.

All the cant about "negro equality" cannot excourse from the charge of defiant and persistent treason the Conference which Mr. Bates essays to defend. We have heretofore noticed, somewhat in detail, the proceedings of this disloyal conclave of a Conference of "non-political" messengers of New York by such an immense majority. "Christ and him crucified." We will not repent what we have heretofore written, but give a few like greenbacks it would play out." Dr. Schoo, Halpine says: (the same whom Andrew Johnson slapped in prison

Whether this is true or not, Abraham Lincoln of their superiority of numbers, had furnished more Union treasurer for the conduct and organization should have been given, will testify on oath. The Hon. Nathan Greene, who departed this life in the soldiers and done more for the suppression of the of our entire campaign. rebellion than any other denomination of Chris- ney power thus placed under its control, there was as a crime against the M. E. Church that it was loyal during the war.

cited above, shewing the treasonable character of the space to do so.

With such a record Mr. Bates will find it an uphill business to prejudice the loyal people of East Tennesse against the loyal Methodist Church by crying "negro equality" and assailing the loyal Leagues, which numbers among its members a vast majority of all the voters of East Tennessee without rebal disfranchisement.

Public Schools. The 17th section of the School Bill provides that the white and colored children of the State shall be educated in separate and distinct apartments and

echoels. At the recent meeting of the State Teacher's Aspeal this section of the law. The resolution, we are glad to know, was voted down, and bad it beer adopted by this association we would have hope and expected the Legislature to refere to make the change proposed.

We do not believe that a respectable number of the waite or colored people of any section of the mease deare the proposed change. The intelligent They demand that they shall have as competent log he deserves.

them as the whites. In a word, they ask for them would be as rampant as it was in 1861. equal advantages with their own children in securiog an education, but they do not dears it shall be A real cetate agent in Baltimore, representing done otherwise than as provided by the 17th section come French capitalists, wishes to purchase 50,000 to leavate them to Equal social 100,000 acres of land in North Georgia, for a colony due every American citizen.

East Tennessee and Virginia railroads, appointed and the fate of like traitors before him, he should by the Governor last fall, by authority of an act of bave known the doom awaiting his base betrayal of the Legislature, to go to Washington to collect the Union party. claims of those roads against the Government for

the use of the same during the war. Now, if there is anything wrong in this transaction, Gov. Brownlow is alone responsible. What is gone, and he has no more offices to hestow, or ern and border work will proceed on the same Gen. Trowbridge charged the State was in accord- people's money to sustain rebel papers in East Ten- plan." ance with the views of the Governor as to what nessee, there will be none-even by lip service-so constituted an equitable fee; and it was no more poor as to do him roverence. than he should have received to abandon his clients Disappointed in his ambition to be re-elected ation complained of " was sought and of set purand go to Washington at the enormous expense in- President, despised alike by Democrats and Repub- pose? What else could any same man believe? I cident to such a trip, and bearding at Washington licans, in a minority in his own village, county, believe that Charles May, and those who accompahotels. We know that before leaving home the Congressional district and State, A. Johnson will go nied him, have been better raised than to thrust General spent weeks in fortifying himself with doc- out of office the most unhappy and at the same time | themselves where they had no assurances they uments and laboring for the interests of these roads, contemptible person who ever disgraced an exalted would not be welcome.

The editor of the Erec Press is a lawyer, and, we vituperation and personal press of the State, but their futile atthe Radical plane and injure his reputation have ington to request of the President the release of tempts to defame and injure his reputation have lington to request of the Bar and on the Bench are widely the servative papers are publishing that a Democratic different. Hence, distinguished jurists have, some different. Hence, distinguished jurists have, some umphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are publishing that a Democratic different. Hence, distinguished jurists have, some umphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some umphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some umphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some umphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of those of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of the servative papers are published jurists have, some unphantly ask "if I am aware of the doom of the servative papers are published jurists have a servative papers are published jurists have a servative paper are published jurists have a servative pap

love of liberty and fair-dealing, which character-Whites, Grundys and Bells. The country needs practical statesmen in her public councils, and not brothers of the Conservative party just out of the

lyzed his power to legislate for the good of the counlyzed his power to legislate for the good of the counlyzed his power to legislate for the good of the counleaving home makes as great a sacrifice. But our
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leaving home makes bridge's fee, that he falled to gain his cause. We Insurance Department, and many other lucrative ones were saved from the assassin's knife, and torch abused and supplanted, when we remember the have never before heard that lawyers should receive offices. So far as patronage is concerned, the elec-

were unable to gain their cause. This has not been perheads. Patterson, Brownlow as Senators, how marked the practice of the editor of the Free Press. His the contrast, how pregnant with untold misery to clients, in whose behalf he pleaded with the Presithe people and country at large! Good men are dent, were duly tried for murder, and yet he receiv-

Animosity towards him because of his pronounced in favor of the repeal of the odious Sixteenth Sectake from the Free Press of this city. As a speci- Radicalism, and disappointment that these State tion of the Franchise Law. We don't believe any-

The Knoxville Messenger.

tive paper in East Tennessee, changed proprietor- of the bill, and in favor of its immediate passage At Washington he has had no influence whatever ship on the 9th in-tant. This change has already He was present at the passage of the odious sixteenth in the Senate or out of it, even with his own party, been noticed by our local editor. Absence from section, and he then felt it to be an insult to the their colored Conservative brethren. We have no home has prevented our earlier response to the fol- white men of the State. It was saying that the poor, home has prevented our earlier response to the total lowing, which appeared in the Messenger, of the white man if he were not bound and fettered to the 9th instant, from the pen of its retiring editor, Mr. earth. But he was opposed to this section chiefly Marshall J. Hughes:

posed to abandon the editorial chair of the Messenger without saying something concerning the Knoxcents per dozen and butter five cents per pound, the wille Whig. Notwithstanding the Whig and Mes-"upright and able Senator" and "statesman" senger have always been bitter enemies politically, there has always existed, socially, a friendly feeling. Personalities of a bitter character or an annistic nature have never been entered into, and Without debating the question of his superior in bidding adicu to the readers of the Messenger we qualifications to Brownlow, we pronounce the coup- can, with propriety, speak in a just manner of all concerned in the immediate publication of the Whig. Its editor, Col. John Brownlow, we have always dy and John Bell with that of Dave Patterson as a found to be a true friend, and with the exception decidedly rich "goak." Mr. Press and Times, what of "radicalism," he is certainly a warm-hearted and clever gentleman. The same can be said of friend Haws, its business manager and partner. Its compositors are all gentlemen, and we wish them, one

nothing in the Comic Almanac or "Phunny Phel- Mr. Hughes has truthfully stated that the Messenger and WHIG have "been bitter enemies politically." No journalist in the State has been more thoroughly hostile to the principles of the Radical We publish a communication from Rev. W. H. party than the retiring editor of the Messenger .-Bates, of the Southern wing of the M. E. Church, He has, at all times, severely criticised the official in reply to one which appeared in this paper sev- acts of the State officials and warmly espeused the Republicanism. He had all along labored for it. eral weeks since from Rev. Dr. Pearne, of the loyal cause of the Conservative party. But his criticism of his political opponents has been confined within In publishing Mr. Bates' communication, we ex- the legitimate sphere of manly journalism. We are slave power, other ideas of restricting the rights of tend to him a courtesy which the Conservative pa- gratified to be able to state that our personal relapers have refused the ministers of that Church | tions have always been as described. During his whose sympathies are and have always been with two years connection with the press of this city, the Federal Government in its war for the suppressince which time we have had the pleasure of his The words of our national constitution were, "we, acquaintance, he has, with the exception of "Con-Dr. Pearne is able to meet with the pen or in de- servatism," approved himself just the kind of man bate all the enemies of his Church in East Tennes- he should be. In the private relations of flife he is would prevail, and the bill would be passed promptsee, and we would not offer a word of comment in a generous gentleman, and to his new home in his ly and at once. presenting Mr. Bates' letter but for his gratuitous native State, Virginia, he carries with him our bes wishes for his success and happiness.

How It Was Done.

The New York Citizen, edited by Gen. Charles G. Halpine, (Miles O'Reily) a prominent and influential (though sometimes frank) Conservative, tells ministers which recently assembled at Cleveland as us how the so-called Democracy carried the city of

The "Tammany organization" is a term understood by all politicians and every citizen of New facts in addition which no one will gainsay. One York, but for the information of a large class of of the ministers of this "non-political" Church, a East Tennessee Conservatives, we will state that it fellow by the name of Redford; who was a robel is one wing, and the controlling wing of the Demsoldier, said in a speech on the floor of the Confer- ocratic or Conservative party of New York. It ence that "he knew what it was to be in prison, and requires the impudence of the devil himself for a he GLORIED in the principles for which he was Conservative to rejoice over the New York election placed there, and was willing to die by them."- after denouncing the election in this State as fraud-Another said "the M. E. Church was transient; ulently carried by the Republican party. General

It is notorious that the Tammany organization, for treason,) the Secretary of the Missionary Board, utterly unscrupulous, and with uncontrolled access and a shining light of the Church "whose ministers | to the city treasury, must have spent an aggregate alone preach Christ and him crucified," said he of not less than \$300,000 of private and public mo- fancy of the author, or some manufacturer of "war day of November, 1867. "carried the evidence of his loyalty in his pocket, city departments for the past two months have been and boasted that he had taken public boarding at lengthened and strengthened by thousands upon Nashville. The presiding Bishop, Waightman, of | thousands of sinecure "inspectors" and other place-South Carolina, exhibited a bad spirit. He spoke in bitter, scornful terms of the old Church, and said in the carolina and the committee, and said in the carolina and the committee, and said in the carolina and the committee, and said into a sources of public and into a sources of public and into a sources of public and into a source of public and a source of public and into a source of publ in thus speaking that " it (the M. E. Church) had or place-holding corruption, we have reason to been the back-bone of the Federal Government du- know, beyond any question, that the friends of one single Tammany candidate subscribed and paid out in his behalf, and for his private benefit, in the late save in the same prolific source, as Gabriel Page, contest, a sum more than four times the aggregate said that the loyal Methodists of the North, because of the entire sum in the hands of the Democratic

tians. It does not, however, become the Bishop of an enormous illegal or "repeating" vote organized the fact that, upon the retirement of Judge Greene and registered in the Tammany interest, say not heart that does so. a Conference claiming to be "non-political" to urge and registered in the Tammany interest say not less than from 17,000 to 20,000 fraudulent votesof which not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 reachthe ballet-box in favor of the Tammany candi-We could give the declarations of many others dates: the remainder being either scared off by the of the ministers of this Conference, similar to those activity and early arrests of the police, or being unable, from sheer lack of time between sunrise and to make my representations good. Suppose these In accordance with the anticipation than expressed, sunset, to vote in as many election districts as they things were true, has Mr. Pesrno become the keep- he became connected with the Law School at Lebthis so-called " non-political " Church, but have not | were registered in one case having been trustwor-

Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit was to be dependent on the evidence of this "prejudiced wifthe Fourth Chancery Division. For these positions, "prejudiced," Why this labored effort to get up a clated, dream that while performing, with melan-respectively, we expressed a preference for the election of the present able and thoroughly loyal in- hope of calling off public attention by crying rebel! memory would be so soon blended with Trewhitt. We did not expect either of them to God! the day is well nigh past when they can thus sociation, a resolution was warmly advocated by have opposition in the Republican party. We are be diverted. "He knows the Conference did not seek several gentlemen to pention the Legislature to re- glad to see that the party is a unit on the election the association complained of." How could be know of Adams as Circuit Judge, and he will undoubtedly it-by intuition? What evidence had he on which be elected. We are sorry to see that there are two he could rely? So far from "knowing the Confer- and then vanisheth away." andidates of the Union party for Chancellor, for ence did not seek the association complained of his division might possibly elect Gaut, the rebel- being true, all the evidence of which he was in pos-Copperhead candidate.

Gaut in this loyal division would be a disgrace to are supposed, of course to advecate and fairly re- Overton; and that at or about the time he obtained State are opposed to the section of the School Bin. the Union party. He is of the same faith and order present the wishes of their people, declaring him. Norther the white or colored people of East Ten- as his reditions brother, John C. Gaut, of Nashville, the black man, to be who decoing man of the age. colored propts are as much opposed to it us the the State Government for two years. We trust all idea of equality of races." Take the action of their of his death. Upon the resignation of Judge Turwhite The leyel white people demand that equal the leyel people, white and colored, will turn out Conferences in South Carolina and Mississippi.—

December, 1850, Judge Totten was elected to fill

"While loving the treason," the Democrats " despise the traitor" Johnson.

New York Election.

The Franchise Law.

The excellent Representative from our neighboring counties, Anderson and Campbell, Hon. James There are two causes for assaulting Trowbridge. A. Doughty, made an able speech on the 12th inst. to be patron saints of the colored man.

He had not expected that the subject would be brought up to day, and was not prepared to say all because it was in conflict with the great law of the THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.-We do not feel dis. nation, "equal rights to all men," and when we fall to obey this law we strike at the principle lying at the foundation of our free government; the princi ple announced in the Declaration of Independence, and enjoined by the Word of God, which bills us "do unto others as we would that they should do unto us." To deny just and equal rights to this people was to violate the spirit of our fathers and the injunction of the Holy Scriptures.

A boy standing under the American flag, upo the soil of any foreign country, could claim the proud name of an American citizen, and the arm of the nation would be stretched forth in all its

It was just that capable men should aspire to and man should hold the office of Sheriff or Mayor, or any office, what then? Was any man wronged Let him be elected. The will of the majority must be maintained. Colored men would not succeed to office except they were capable, and if capable, why should they not hold office? He advocated this measure because it was consonant with the spirit of The true dectrine of Republicanism should prevail. The principle was rightly laid down, when the Government was organized; but with the growth of the colored men. The original States had, with one or two exceptions permitted free colored men political rights, but a new set of ideas had grown up and we were told that this was a white man's government. the people of the United States," etc., not we, the

white people.

The Speaker hoped that the motion to reconsider

[Communicated.] Letter from Rev. W. H. Bates.

I see a considerable space devoted to my name by

ter and his assailant. While he would have no fears | held at a future day, and said motion having been The people of "Cocke or Jefferson" will certainly surprised to see how my connection for about three dance of the members of the Bar, and the Chair- judges should sit in the case.

ed into "Sunday training to fight Yankees." As to the "commendations of local preachers for preaching in favor of rebellion," it never existed, the minister to whom the alleged "commendation" heart that does so.

umbents, Hon. Wm. L. Adams and Hon. D. C. rebel! Is this your "tub for the whale?" Thank

Wisconsin Conference, p. 30: tome French espitalists, wishes to purchase 50,000 to elevate them to Equal social and political rights, virtues of the departed and is received with but lit-

Take the following from the minutes of the Wisonsin Conference, p. 29:

"Resolved, That we heartily approve of the organization of the South Carolina and Mississippi When the brief lease of power remaining to him trust our whole Southern work, and also our North-

In the face of these facts, how can any unpreju-

ored people of this country, except the last one, and As a result of the New York election, the Con- deny that you intended to have the mixed commugiven by the concern. It is however a matter of deep reless concern. It is however a matter of deep retimes, had small reputation as advocates; while gan, one of the Radical incumbents. This is not who offend one of those little ones?" For nearly a honorable counsellors have, occasionally, made but a poor figure as judges. Instances are not wanting, and the whole country, should less the services of this true and able Senator, whose only crime, in success attending the same, this was fully as much not be held till February, 1869, and then the Legsuccess attending the same, this was fully as much not be held till February, 1869, and then the Leg- ored people, in scores of whose conversions and higher eminence when transferred to the Bench.—
as Gen. Trowbridge received for his services. We Islature to be elected MAY be Radical. After the been instrumental. have no idea Lawyer Fleming, of the Free Press, received more than his services merited, for he has cause" to ask an exorbitant fee of three disconsolate | the Legislature by a large majority. The Superin- of converts that have crowded her gates, is to be practical statesmen in ner public councils, and not us, who knew him only as a judge, greater than the such political fire brands as the gentleman who has Rebei army and incarcerated in a Yankee bastile. missioners are the only offices of any importance to to them when they had no votes to seek after. On Again, Gen. Trowbridge has as much business in be filled by the present Democratic Legislature. the rice fields, on the sugar plantations and in their our Courts and attends as closely to the interests of The Governor, who is a Radical, was elected two cabins, and not in midnight conlave of secret oathtor for years, and while the overwhelming majority our Courts and attends as closely to the important bound leagues, she taught them the gospel of the allusion to his manner upon the Bench. Nothing said inconceivable madness of the Senate has parable of the Caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the Caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the Caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the caraba as closely to the caraba as closely to the important bound leagues, and in leading to the caraba as closely to the caraba as madness which rules in national and legislative no compensation for their services because they tion in New York is a barren victory to the Cop- tism of our holy religion, and for that religion they Church of which I am a minister. Maligned and persecuted as she is, her "record is on high;" and when God righteth up the people," many of her sons will shine more brightly than those who claim

What I have written is not to vindicate myself where I am known, but for persons at a distance who might be misled by such scurrilous attacks .-Farther than this, I will not be drawn into a news-

W. HENRY BATES.

he could wish to say upon a subject of so much im- A REBEL dispatch from Lynchburg says that at a The Messenger, of this city, the oldest Conserva- portance. But he could not omit to raise his voice large meeting of the colored population, held at therefore night near that city, the negroes were overheard

vote the Conservative ticket. The returns of the Vinginia election show that not one colored man in a thousand, in that State, voted the Conservative ticket, and the number who did is so small that they could all be hung at one time with one coil of roje. We are opposed to of them they should be preserved as curiosities.

Counterfeiters Pardoned.

All information concerning the number of counstrength for his protection, and should we deny this terfeiters pardoned by Mr. Johnson is persistently otection to a citizen at home because his skin was refused at the Attorney General's office. The list is known to be very large, and the only reason for hold office, no matter what the color of their skin. withholding it which has tanspired, is one that If the will of the majority declared that a colored Assistant Attorney General Binckley confided to a supposed friend of the Presilent, to the effect that the publication could not but prove very injurious to the Administration, and he was withholding it | the family of the deceased. for prudential reasons.

The Death of the Hol. A. W. O. Totten, Formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Benck, of Tennessee

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAL OF EAST TENNES-SEE IN MEMORY OF THE DEATH OF JUDGE TOTTEN.

Supreme Court, Knowville, September Term, 1867, Friday, November 1st. Present and presiding the Hon. Sam Milligan, Hon. J. O. Shackelford, and the Hon. Alvin Hawkins, Judges of the Supreme

Letter from Kev. W. H. BRICS.

MR. Editor:—In your issue of the 6th instant, as see a considerable space devoted to my name by see a considerable space devoted to my name by see. T. A. Pearne.

Were I possessed of the "conom," the "vindicative" spirit with which he is pleased to characterize ne, were I his personal enemy and desired his ruin, twould, to make that ruin complete, advise him to pursue the very course he is pursuing. To say

October, 1867, it was moved that the Honorable does not the flow of the Bar; and it was ordered by the Court that the foregoing proceedings of the Bar; and it was ordered by the Court that the foregoing proceedings be entered upon the records of this Court. And, therefore, on motion of Thomas A. R. Nelson, a member of the Bar, this Court was adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the decessed.

Court adjourn to enable the members of the Bar to the death of the late entered upon the records of this Court. And, therefore, on motion of Thomas A. R. Nelson, a member of the Bar, this Court was adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the decessed.

The Conservative Gorilla.

The Conservative Gorilla.

The New York Tribune says: tive" spirit with which he is pleased to characterize journed accordingly. And, thereupon, the mem- ther mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. me, were I his personal enemy and desired his ruin, | bors of the Bar assembled in the Court House, and, I would, to make that ruin complete, advise him on motion, the Honorable Samuel Milligan was apto pursue the very course he is pursuing. To say pointed Chairman and A. J. Trowhitt, Esq., Secrenothing of the modesty of a comparative stranger tary of the meeting. The Hon. Thes. A. R. Nelson cutting and hewing the character of ministers long having briefly announced the object of the meetknown in a community, a discriminating public ing, and the Chairman having replied in an approwill not be slow to discover "the manner of spirit" printe address, it was moved that the Chair appoint of which they are possessed. Modesty and char- a Committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions Gorilla, for you will never have another chance! ity forbid a comparison of the "records" of the wri- and present the same at an adjourned meeting to be

weeks with a "home guard" organization solely, as man having called the meeting to order, the Hon.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. The members of the Bar who practice in the Supreme Court for the Eastern Division of Tennessee, in assembling to pay a suitable tribute to the memory of the late Archibald W. O. Totten, deem it alike due to themselves and to the memory of man does not live that ever heard me read a line year 1866, to observe that their failure to hold a It is notorious, also, that with the enormous more from the Free Press in the pulpit; yet this man meeting in regard to the death of the latter was not the decree of the Chanceller dismissing the bill, complain As to the "misrepresentation of the conversation between us," I deny it; and refer to the two or three witnesses who heard the conversation and my representation of it. Let ill held myself representation of its conversation of his judicial and private character, and their proceedings were entropy and at the same time to secure and must be reward of defendant, Sharp, \$700.00 in the first that, upon the retirement of Judge Greene (Solid Construction of the conversation of the conversation of his judicial and st the same time to secure and make the same time to secure and make the same time to secure and the same time to secure and make the same time to secure and make the same time to secure and between us," I dony it; and refer to the two or private character, and their proceedings were enthree witnesses who heard the conversation and my tered upon record is the Supreme Court at Knox-ville at its September Term, 1852, and published in sunset, to vote in as many election districts as they were registered in—one case having been trustworthily reported to us of a man who was registered in no less than 58 election districts! Holding these facts in view, let us now consider and review what was the fate of our candidates.

Judicial Elections.

Judicial Elections.

Judicial Circuit was to be

to make my representations good. Suppose these things were true, has Mr. Pearno become the keeper of other men's character? Is he so relieved from the obligations of moral law that he can "take up a represent against his neighbor" with impanity, and seek to damage his reputation in the minds of thousands?

Judicial Elections.

Judicial Circuit was to be

to make my representations good. Suppose these the keepthings were true, has Mr. Pearno become the keeper of other men's character? Is he so relieved from the law that he can "take up a represent against his neighbor" with impanity, and useful life faithfully to discharge the duties of his chosen avocation, and it only remains for us to declare that we fully concur in and approve of the parties being present, and a full statement by the parties to law and useful life faithfully to discharge the duties of his chosen avocation, and it only remains for us to declare that we fully concur in and approve of the parties to make the defined at the settle of first controlled until near the close of his long and useful life faithfully to discharge the duties of his chosen avocation, and it only remains for us to declare that we fully concur in and approve of the first ward in writing and useful life faithfully to discharge the duties of his chosen avocation, and the parties to make the weather for cash, and epply the preceded to the fact that duties of his chosen avocation, and it only remains for us to declare that we fully concur in and approve of the first ward in writing and useful life faithfully to discharge the duties of his chosen avocation, and the fact has the fact of the fact has the fact of the fact ha the Supreme Court upon presenting them. He was in the same. then but slightly beyond the meridian of life, and elected, as also, on the same day, a Chancellor of ness." It was witnessed by scores that were not how little did he, or those with whom he was assomemory of his judicial associate, his own name and

"The knell, the shroud, the matteck and the grave, The deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm." Let us fain hope that this, with similar warnings constantly occurring, may impress our own hearts with the solemnity of the truth that the life of man is even a vapour that appeareth for a little time

Regretting our want of full and accurate information as to the earlier life, scholastic attainments being true, all the evidence of which he was in pos-session would have led to the opposite conclusions barely able to record it as our information that he The election of such a Copperhead as Jesse H. Take the declarations of their Church papers, who was a native of this State, born in the county of town of Jackson, West Tennessee, where he obtained a lucrative practice, acquired an honorable rank in who has been plotting sedition and treasen against that the Church must be educated up to the great his profession, and continued to reside until the time hat the Church must be educated up to the great dea of equality of race." Take the action of their Conferences in South Carolina and Mississippi.—
Cake the action of one of the beloved Mission Conferences, that has already elected its delegates to be east General Conference. But to be more specific, take the following from the minutes of the Wisconsin Conference, p. 30:

"The Churches propose to educate and thereby elevate them to requal action of specific and deliberate judgment without resorting to that faiseme eulogy which too often overrates the virus action appears to that faiseme eulogy which too often overrates the virus action appears to the formation. That we heartly approve the formatical to reside until the time of his death. Upon the resignation of Judge Turby, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in December, 1850, Judge Totten was elected to fill the varancy, and from that time until his own resignation, on the 20th of August, 1855, his character, was well known to the members of the Bar throughout the collowing from the minutes of the Wisconsin Conference, p. 30:

"The Churches propose to educate and thereby elevate them to requal action of the considerable and thereby elevate them to requal action of the considerable and the continued of provide and thereby was well known to the members of the Bar throughout the continued of provide and thereby out the continued of provide and thereby was well known to the members of the Bar throughout the continued of provide and thereby was well known to the members of the Bar throughout the continued of provide and thereby was adjusted to the continued of provide and thereby and the considerable of provide and the continued of provide and thereby was adjusted to the continued of provide and thereby was adjusted to the continued of provide and the continu the control of some and that the provided for the blacks, on election day and give Gaut the disgraceful beattemphers and, in proportion to numbers, as many of With a rebel Judiciary, treason in Tennessee the next General Conference. But to be more special to the members of the Bar throughout the next General Conference. But to be more special to the next General Conference. But to be more special to the next General Conference. ferences, that has already elected its delegates to ignation, on the 29th of August, 1855, his character cific, take the following from the minutes of the out the entire State. It is of this character, more "The Churches propose to educate and thereby that falsome calogy which too often overrates the

Gen. L. S. Trowbridge.

The Free Press, of this city, makes a violent personal attack on our fellow-townsman, Gen. Trowbridge.

The Press, of this city, makes a violent personal attack on our fellow-townsman, Gen. Trowbridge. The pretext (not cause) of this attack, is the brige. The pretext (not cause) of this attack, is the fact that Gen. Trowbridge received \$10 per day as the agent of the East Tennessee and Georgia and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads, appointed

The Democratic-Conservative papers tell us that for conferences organized without regard to city of Judge Green, which, in our opinion, was, into the brethren of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whatever race or color, may enjoy equal Church privileges with obstacles to endorse the President is very angry because the Democratic State Convention of New York refused to endorse with ourselves, and if possessing the requisite qualifications, may not, from the spirit of caste, meet with obstacles to their of caste, meet with obstacles to the floor of the same of the feater of the former, intuitive personnel of the East Tennessee and Georgia and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should and the fate of like traitors before him, by should a should be did he possess that facility of elegant expression for which the latter was so much distinguished, but what he lacked in these qualities was supplied by unwearied reserrch and patient industry, so that his opinions are expressed with clearness and bear the stamp of the most careful investigation. Among these may be mentioned his opinions in the cases of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. the Merchants Insurance and Trust Company, Cratcher vs. Cratcher, and Scott vs. Buchanan, rediced mind believe otherwise than that "the associ-Williams, in first Swan; Blair and another vs. Snodgrass and others, and McEwen vs. Troost, in first Sneed, as affording fair specimens of laborious examination and judicial ability. Although he did not attain the very highest rank as a Judge, yet his standing was respectable and above mediocrity; and it may be truthfally said of him that, alike upon Your queries would be really amusing to the col- the Bench and in social intercourse, he was an ex-

emplar in the amenity of his manners and that amiored people of this country, except the last one, and that one is fatal to your own cause. For while you The successful barrister is not, necessarily, nor always, eminent as a judge. The qualities of mind conceal or to detect fallacy.

We cannot les the occasion pass without another practice before aim.

Early in 1261, Judge Totten, with others, was elected by the Legislature of Tennessee to go to Washington and confer with commissioners from other States in relation to an adjustment of our political troubles," and, soon after, became a member of what was known, at the time, as the Peace Conference. Its labors were unavailing to avert the civil war then impending over the land. Although identified with what was familiarly designated as This much I thought due to truth and justice.— the Southern cause, yet, after the return of peace, it is the last, Mr. Editor, with which I expect to he submitted with cheerfulness to the restored authority of the Government, and peaceably and quietly resumed his allegiance and the practice of his

Abstaining from the expression of any opinion as to the political conduct of Judge Totten, to which we have merely alluded as a prominent feature in his history, and confining ourselves to his judicial

"The death of those distinguished by their station, "But by their critic more, awakes the mind "To solemn dread and strikes a saddening awe;"

and profoundly impressed with this feeling it Resolved. The L. in the opinion of this meeting, the (by Conservative spies) to threaten to hang all of late Hon. Archibald W. O. Totten was, while a member of the Supreme Court of this State, an able and upright judge, who, while in office, won the affection and respect of the members of the Bar, by servatives talk in this manner is pretty good evi- his kind and genial deportment and his fidelity as a dence that there are not many negroes who will judicial officer, and the confidence of the community by his patient research and dispassionate opin-

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Totten the Bar has lost one of its most useful members; one who regarded the profession to which he belonged as an honorable profession; who so demeaned himself as to secure the best wishes of his professional brethren in life, and whose death, "in the midst of hanging Conservative negrees. There are so few his days," is a source of profound sorrow and re-

Recoived, That the proceedings of this meating be presented by a member of this Committee to the Supreme Court now in session at Knoxville, with our respectful request that they be entered upon the minutes of the Court; that the editors o ewspapers in this city and throughout the State be equested to publish the same, and that, in like manner, the Attorney General and Reporter for the State be respectfully requested to give them an enduring form by inserting them in the next volume

of his Reports.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the surviving members of

On motion of the Chairman of the Committee, said preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted; and, on motion of John M. Floming, Esq., the meeting adjourned without delay. SAM. MILLIGAN, Ch'm'n.

A. J. TREWHITT, Sec'y. After the adjournment of the meeting of the members of the Bar, the Court again met upon its own adjournment, and the Hon. Horace Maynard, in behalf of the members of the Bar, submitted their proceedings to the Court. Mr. Maynard, in presenting the proceedings, made a brief but solemn extemporaneous address to the Court, and moved that the proceedings be entered upon the minutes. This address was replied to, in behalf of the Court by the Hon. Alvin Hawkins, one of the Judges, After the meeting of the Supreme Court at Knox- who was familiarly acquainted with the deceased, ville on the morning of Wednesday the 30th of and who, with much feeling, endorsed and approv-October, 1867, it was moved that the Honorable ed of the proceedings of the Bar; and it was order-

The New York Tribune says: The great Gorilla of the Democracy is filling the air with his demoniac howling, and beating his breast like a tremendous drum, to express his savage joy over the first full meal he has had after years of enforced abstinence. Eat your fill, now,

Ir is ascertained from a reliable source that the of the issue, he would scorn to deal in such person- adopted, the Chairman appointed Hon. Thos. A. R. Government will be ready to proceed with the trial Nelson, Hon. Horace Maynard, and Jas. R. Cocke, of Jeff. Davis on the 25th. Both sides, however, Esq., as a Committee. And, thereupon, on motion | desire that Chief Justice Chase shall preside with be astonished at "the piece of information" of a pub- of Gen. Thomas E. Champion, the meeting was ad- Judge Underwood, and therefore it is possible that lic speech that never existed, save in the prolific journed until 91 o'clock on Friday morning, the 1st the trial may be postponed for a short time to enaney in the recent contest. All the pay-rolls of the rumors." So the good people of Jonesboro will be At the appointed hour, there was a large attenble Chase to make arrangements to preside. Legal

SUPREME COURT OPINION.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

This cruse was heard upon bill and answer, at the October

which it was provided: that said trustee, upon being notified after giving notice, might proceed to sell said land to the highest bidder for cash, and apply the proceeds to the satis-

in the same."

Afterwards, and on the 29th day of June, 1808, fluarp, having notified Eckels, as provided by said trust deed, Eckels, the trustoe, proceeded to advertise said lands for sale, for the purposes of said trust, and on the 11th of July, 1808, complainants filed this bill for the purpose of restrateing said trustee from selling said lands and for general nillid.

The defendant, Sharp, in his answer, insists this complainants abould be repailed from a Court of Chancery because they were purices crimins in the transaction, and therefore entitled to no saids in a Court of Equity. He ishe insists that this is an excented centract, and therefore complainants are not entitled to relief. It does not appear from the record, upon what ground the Chancellor based his decree dismissing the bill, but we are told in argument it was upon two grounds: 1st, that the defendants were particips comming

two grounds: list, that the defendants were partiagar coming to an illegal transaction and must for that reason be repelled 2d, That having submitted the matters in disputs to arbitra

2d, That having submitted the matters in dispute to arbitration, they must abide the award.

Taking the first ground assigned as the basis or reason of the Chancellor's decree, this case falls clearly within the principles of the case of Humes, Administrator, et al., va. Ward and Yerger, decided by this Court at Jackson, in 1866. In that case it appears that one Stover, on the 17th of May, 1862, borrowed from Ward the sam of \$12,000,001 in confederate Treasury Notes, in consideration of which he executed his unto due at two years, for \$18,000,00, and on the name day executed a deed by which he consigned to Verger in trust or turn real estate. It was provided by said deed that if Stover failed to pay said note at maturity, the trustee, after giving notice, might proceed to sell said property for the purpose of paying the trust debt. Stover having failed to pay and note at maturity, the trustee gave notice and was proceeding to

demo, sec. 298 and note 3.

We have repeatedly helden that Confederate Treasury bolics were issued and put in circulation without authority of law, centrary to public policy, and for unlawful and treasonable purposes. They were issued and put in circulation for the purpose of supporting and carrying un an armed rebellion against the constitution, laws and Government of the United States, and within the territory of the United States, and open their face were payable aix months after the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States of America. All persons who voluntarily received or paid them out as currency, or a circulating medium, as money, or the representative of property, were chargeable with full notice of the purposes for which they had been issued and put in circulation, and in thus receiving and passing said notes gave contensance, aid and support to the rebellion by giving credit and currency to the very means which furnished the life-blood of the rebellion.

There is a well-defined distinction as to the nature and ex-

currency to the very means which furnished the life-blood of the rebellion.

There is a well-defined distinction as to the nature and extent of the relief which will be granted to persons who are parties to agreements or other transactions against public policy, and therefore to be deemed parties; periminis, and that which will be granted to parties to agreements illegal merely because they are made pushible or made in st. In cases where agreements or other transactions are repudiated on account of their being against public policy, the circumstances that the relief is asked by a party who is partiesps criminis is not in equity material. The reason is that the public interest requires that relief should be given, and it is given to the public through the party, and in these cases relief will be granted, not only by setting aside the agreement or other transactions, but also in many cases by ordering a repayment of any money paid under it. In Stary's Eq. sec. 238, and notes I and 2.

All contracts founded upon or in consideration of Confederate Treasury Notes, by which credit, value or currency was given to them, are tainted with the original unlawful, treasonable purpose for which they were issued and put in circulation, and are therefore not only illegal because such is se, but because they are against public policy, and therefore the

lation, and are therefore not only illegal because made in se, but because they are against public policy, and therefore the public interest demands that such contracts should be discouraged and declared void, and thus that relief be given to the public through the party asking it, although such party be particeps criminis er in puri delete.

In such cases, however reprehensible the acts of the parties may be in entering into the contract and afterwards invoking the active interposition of a Court to relieve them from such contract, it is nevertheless the imperative duty of the Court to interpose and give the relief in support of a great public policy.

But it has been argued in several cases before this Court But it has been argued in several cases before this Court, that public policy requires that these contracts be upheld and enforced by the Courts, upon the ground that for several years, embracing the period of the continuation of the recent rebollion against the Government of the United States, Confederate Treasury Notes constituted the principal circulating medium among those engaged in the rebellion, and formed the basis of menay contracts entered into during that period. This argument originates in a mistaken apprehension of what constitutes public policy and is wholly fallacious.

Let the proposition be but once trally and logically stated in the light of reason and authority, and surely none can be so blind to inevitable consequences, or so lost to all the convictions of an onlightened patriotism, or of a comprehensive philanthropy as to insist for one moment, when not only the stability but the very existence itself of a great and free Government, such as that of the United States, occupying a proud position in the front rank among the nations of the earth, and spreading her muntle of protection over the lives. earth, and spreading her mintle of protection over the lives liberties and fortunes of the millions of her innecent people as a nation is placed in the balances and weighed against the as a nation is placed in the balances and weighed against the private pecuniary interests of a portion of her people, springing out of and resting solely upon contracts the consideration of which was an illogal currency, issued and circulated for no other purpose than that of aiding in the accomplishment of a treasonante enterprise, by which it was sought to discontinuous and destroy that Government, that an enlightened public policy, looking not only to the present but far into the future, requires that such contracts be sanctioned and enforced by the Courts of the country; and thus such enterprises, atimulated and encouraged, even though it be at the sacrifice of billions of treasure, rivers of blood, and of the peace, happiness and prosperity of the nation.

How cap a Court, sitting under the authority of the Government, hesitate for one moment, under such circumstances, in an effort to ascertain the requirements of public policy? But it is insisted that public policy requires that a party

But it is insisted that public policy requires that a party voluntarily and understandingly entering into a contract, should be, in good faith, held to performance of such contract. As an abstract proposition that is true, when such contracts are founded upon a good consideration and are not of themselves illegal or against public policy.

It will not be insisted that an illegal contract or one unsupported by either a good or valuable consideration, can be enforced, and while public policy does require the faithful performance of all iswful contracts based upon either a good or valuable consideration, it also imperatively requires that the laws of the land be observed, the integrity of the Government, the morals, peace and happiness of her citizens be premerved, and that all criminal transactions or enterprises by which they are wantonly and wickedly imperilled, shall be discouraged and punished, and hence Courts will not always content themselves with simply withholding their aid from parties seeking the enforcement of an illegal contract, because it is illegal, and the party applying for the relief be perfored similar, but in cases where the contract is not only illegal but contract, to public policy, they will go one step further but contrary to public policy, they will go one step further in aid of the public interest, and give relief against such con-tracts, even though the party applying was a partices crim-

were depreciated and worth less in the market than lawful currency, that all contracts founded thereon ought to be currency, that all contracts founded thereon ought to be scaled and the consideration reduced to the value in lawful currency of so many dollars of such notes, and to that extent be enforced. Now upon what principle of law, we would sak, can this proposition be maintaine. 'F Certainly not upon the hypothesis that these notes constituted a valuable legal consideration, for in that case we apprehend no authority can be found which will authorize such a practice as indicated in the promise was to pay he proposition, except in cases where the promise was to pay o much in said notes, and in that case the party would only se entitled to recover, upon breach of the contract, the value is legal tender currency of the stipulated amount of such

notes were issued and put in circulation lilegally and contra-ry to public policy, for in that case they would not only be word, but us we have already seen, all contracts and transactions founded on such considerations are tainted with the origin. Hegal and treasonable purpose for which they were issued and but in circulation, and consequently contrary to public pelicy, such a practice would involve the Court in the iegal absurdity of either setting aside the contracts which the parties have made for themselves, and making other and different contracts to which they never assented, or of helding that although the contract is whelly void, because founded upon an illegal consideration and contrary to public policy, yet in asmuch as that illegal currency, as compared with legal currency, was worth semething in the market, we will so far disregard that public policy as to institute an inquiry to ascertain what such currency was worth in the market, and . founded on such considerations are tainted with the It is palpable the direct result would be to give value

such currency and validity to contracts contrary to public policy, and thus, in violation of the high and solemn duty we owe to our Government, establish a precedent giving judicial sanction and encouragement to treason and rebeilion. Surely none would insist upon such a proposition. But it is insisted this is an executed contract, and this Court has repeatedly holden that netwithstanding Confederate Treasury Notes formed the basis of a contract, if such contracts were executed for the repose of society we would not disturb it.

Contracts are distinguished into executed and executory contracts. An executed contract is one in which nothing remains to be done by either party. An executory contract is mains to be done by either party. An executory contract is a contract to do some future act. There is also a class of contracts partaking of the nature of both executory and executracts pariaking of the nature of both executory and executed contracts, as when a portion of a contract is entirely performed and a pertion of the consideration paid, and still another remains to be completed and its equivalent consideration to be paid, a contract may be executed on one side and executory on the other. Story on Con. S. S. 18, 19, 20.

From this brief definition of executed and executory contracts, it is clear this is not an executed contract, but it is executory. But assuming the contract to be illegal, for the reasons before shown, there is still another reason why the complainant sould not be repelled. It does not follow that because both parties are is delete concurring in s. Illegal act; they therefore stand in part delicies, for there may be and often are different degrees in their guilt; one party may act under influences or great inequality of condition or age, so that der circumstances of oppression and imposition, hardship, un der influences or great inequality of condition or age, so this his gullt may be far less in degree than of his associates i the offence." Let Story's Eq. sec. 300 and note 2. And Courts of Equity have recognized and applied this dis tinction in cases of usury.

The burrower has been significantly called the slave of the

ernment of the United States may be defeated and injured, and a policy wholly inimical therete substituted, which the Courts of this country are bound to enforce. No one can fail, for one moment, to see how permicious such a precedent would be. It would directly indicate to all who, in the future, might conceive the design of conspiring for the overthrew of public morals and religion, the destruction of the genee and happiness of society, or for the subversion of the Government, or the neurostion of its powers; that not withtanding such conspiracy and everything which may be done in furtherance of such design is unlawful and contrary to public policy, yet within their own precincts is to be found a convenient means by which they may readily cheat the law, defeat public policy, and give validity to their contracts, how t public polley, and give validity to their contr ever violative of public policy, or however prejudicial to the public interest, entered into in aid of the conspiracy. A pro-position so repugnant to all our conceptions of public policy and of the spirit and majesty of law, cannot, for one mement,

The award upon its face shows that the consideration of he note was Confederate Treasury Notes, and this note forms he basis of the award. It was an effort upon the part of the arbitrators to do that which was not only forbidden by law, but which the parties thomselves could not lawfully do; it is therefore simply void, and forms no obstacle to the relief sought by complainants. See Peck's Rep. 30, and authorities cited, the principles of which have been twice approved by this Court during the present Term, in the cases of Fain et al., vs. Headrick et al., and tal., vs. Headrick et al., and The decree of the Chancellor is erroneous and must be re-ersed. The complainants are entitled to a decree declared versed. The complainants are cutified to a decree declaring the notes and the trust deed both rold, and making the in

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

M. L. PAUTERSON, Clerk.

WHISKERS. Du LANONTE'S Connotts will force Whiskers on the smoothest face or chin, or Hair on bald heads. Never known to fail. Sample for trial sent for 10 conts. Address oct on REEVES 4 GO., 78 Nassau St., New York. Marriage and Celibacy,

AND THE RAFFINGER OF THEE MANHEOD.

An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitinie, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Bellef. Sent in scaled lester envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct 2-3m. WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch. WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cores Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT sures all Diseases of Price of cents; by mail of cents. All Drugglas sell in-Wanna & Powen, Boston, Proprietors.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions to making and using the simple remedy by which he was care of a lung affection and that dreadful disease Consumption. Its of a lung affection and that dreadful disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing; and may prove a biossing. Please address.

No. 163 South Second May William William. No 165 South Second effect, Williamsburg, New York,

INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a band head or heardless face, also a recipe for the reserval of Fimples. Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skie, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addre THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHRHIST, 821 Broadway, New York espt 18-tmys

Everybody, Married or simple, should send to P. O. Braver 1133, Boston,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS COOPER & THORNBURG.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS AURORA OIL,

OFFICE ADJOINING MCGLANAHAN & BROCKS DRIG Knoxville, Tennessee. Also, cetailed by W. P. WILSON & CO. New 20-47

AURORA OIL A COMPLETE SUCCESS Superintendent Benson Using It! McClaunahau A Brooks, and other Bruge ats, approve it ass recommend it as the Best Bluminating Gil known.

LOST. I OST, ON THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER rump, two white legs, and end of tail tipped with white.

Any person folluration has to the state with white.

NOTICE. HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT ON Thursday, the lith of December next, I will sell to us alghest bidder for each in hand paid, at the court house dom Kaoxville, the three-story Brick Stors-house atjoining the court house, and belonging to J. H. Armstrong, to as a deed of trust to me executed by said J. H. Armstrong, the 9th of May, 1367.

5,000 BUSHELS OF BEST QUALITIES OF BEST QUALITIE

and an about

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY P. O. BOX 166

Practice in the counties of Knex, Blount, Sevier, Jenes, Grainger, Campbell, Union and Anderson, including the 8 preme Court at Knouville. Nov 24

PROPOSALS.

OTHER DEBOT AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICAL LATER.
ATLANTA, GA., November 15, 1st SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-54 Window Frames and Sash, double hung, lines thick, 18 lights 10x12, with Pallies, Cords and

Weights. 14 Plank do., 11 in. thick, 18 Lights 10x12. to be glazed with a good quality of American Glass; both Frames and Sash to be primed. 70 Door Frames and 4 Panel sloors 3x8 feet. in, thick.

76 Door Frames and 4 Panel Doors 3x8 feet, in, thick, with transom, 3 Lights 10x12 0. 6. Molding 1 in. wide. 46 Door Frames and 4 Panel Doors 71x7 feet in, thick,

58 Door Frames and I Panel Doors 11x6 feet 1 in, thick. Doors and Frames to be Primed, and Transoms to be delivered at Swift Race Track, in the city at Allana where they will be inspected. Derivery to commence Day 20, and to be completed by December 31.

The Covernment reserves the right to reject any or all but Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and a deseed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the delivery a Doors and Windows." By order of Brey, Brig, Gen. R. Saxton, Chief Q. M. H. J. FARNSWORTH, 1st Lieur, 31th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., In charge of Dept.

168,160 feet Shoeting, straight edge, I inch, green 93,960 feet Pine Boards (for finishing) dry 52,333 feet Pine Flooring, 1 x7, topgard and

8,390 liner feet Crown Molding O. G., 41 inches 80,000 Sawed Shingles, not less than tinches wide, 18 inches lone 4,000 pounds 8d, Pine Cut Nails; 46,000 pounds Cut Nails, 4d. to 30d.;

450 " Hair 892,000 Bricks | hard, aterchantable. All to be delivered at the "Swift Race Track," Attack in , where the material will be inspected. Bids will be made for each article operately en (10) days after contract is awar-ied, and all articles re-Proposals will be in unsuccess, and endoned by suretic

RESIDENT SECREPANCE OF SIDE AS NAT OF FOR THE BEST IN Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and en-orsed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the delivery of number, green or dry, Nails or Brick," as the case may be. amber, green at dry, By order of Brev, Brig. Gen. E. Saxton, Chief Q. M. H. J. FARNSWORTH,

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

Benjamin Dickey vs. Evaline Temple et al. THE DEFENDANT, WM. S. CALLO or confessed as to him and set for hearing on parts.

Nov 20, 1867-41 ptb D. A. DEADERICK, C. 4 H.

THE DEFENDANT, ELIZABETH GRAU being a non-resident of this State, as stated in the bitter in a ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in leasuriow's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court as Knowville, on the fourth Menday of Nov 20, 1807-11 pm D. A. DEADERICK, C. & M.

THE DEFENDANT, RICHARD Menda; of January next, then and there to make defend the cross-bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and

IN BANKRUPTOY.

In the matter of Henry Genelitzeur, Bankrupt, Eastern betreit of Tunactons, R. S. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: THAT on the 9th day of Newtomber, 3. P. [107] a warrant of Bankruptcy was intend our of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennesses, against the state of Henry Courchinear, of Newport, in the examt Cocks, in said District, who less been adjudged a Bankrupt on his can petition; that the payment of any debts and divery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, is an forbidden by law. That a metage of any property by his distriction of an Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one as more as signess of his estate, will be belt at a Court of Bankrupts, to be halden at the office of the Register in Bankrupts, is r be halden at the office of the Register in Bankrupts andreign, Tennessee, before Johl A. Dewey, Est, He-

IN BANKRUPTCY.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSES, S. S. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: THAT I on the 16th day of November, ther, a warming Bank-ruptcy was launed against the estate of William K. Witt, of New Market, in the monty of Jotherson, in said District, who

BARLEY WANTED.

136 Door Frames and 4 Panel Doors 2 ft. 8 in. by ft. 6 in., 11 in. thick.

PROPOSALS. Diring Depart and Departments Of Succession SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this affice until In M., WEDNESDAY, No.

grooved, dry, dressed on one aid. 9,500 linear feet Crown Molding O. G., a inches

67,600 Lath. [x1] inches x4 feet; 5,497 bushels unalacked Lime: 25,976 " clear, sharp Sand

1st Lieut, 50th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., In charge of Depo-CHANGERY COURT-KNOXVILLE

I WAY, being a non-resident, as stated in the cross bill in this case: It is therefore ordered that publication be mad-for four successive weeks in Brownles's Whig, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Knex-ville, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to make defence to the cross bill, or the same will be taken Jacob Graf vi. Elizabeth Graf.

Jammary next, then and there to make defence to the cre bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hea STANLEY, being a non-resident, as stated in the bill: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successions.

tion he made for four successive wacks to Browniew's Wing notifying said defendantly to appear before the Chapter Couri at Knoxville on the fourth Monday of January 2015 then and there to make defence to the bill, or the same will Staken for confined as to them and set the hearing exper-Nov 20, 1857-44 pf: D. A. DEADERSON, C. & M.

District Court of the United States for the Eastern D.-O. In the matter of Daniel L. Trundle, Bankrupt, Lancis Defrict of Tennasco, S. S. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: THAT on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1807, a warrant !! Bankruptcy was lessed out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Termones, against thece of Daniel L. Trundle, in the country of Knex, in said District who has been adjudged a bankrays on his competition the who has been adjected a bankrapt on his completition to the payment of any debts and delivery of any property longing to such bankrapt, to him or for his time, she has transfer of any property by him are forbidden by the time a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrapt. Le provide debts and to choose one or store assigness of the said has the will be held at a Court of hankrappey, to be said as it for office in tear of the court house, at Knouville Tennesse, before L. S. Treebridge, how, Bogister in Far hempty for and District, on the Stih day of Presenter. A. D. held, at it o'clock, in the forenesse.

Newswill Messenger & P. S. May and for said Blates. IN BANKRUPTCY. District Court of the United States for the Eastern Distri-

Bankrupter for each Dustice, on the 252 day of Percenter A. D. 1967, at 10 o'clock, s. M., in the foreigner. B. McDANNEL. U. S. Marshall, Morning

District Court of the United States for the Eastern Podite! In the matter of William R. Wats, Bankrupt-

Married or single, should send to P. O. Draver bills, Boston, Mass, for important excidental circular.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Ducay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, so not first to all who need it, the recipe-and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the air was for suffering humanity, so not first to all who need it, the recipe-and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the air was to choose one or more Assigned Promoter that a mosting of the creditors of Bankarapter, to be Remember of the collection of the collection of Bankarapter, to be Remember of the collection of the colle